

# PRESIDENT FORCES CRISIS AT PEACE TABLE; CALLED BLUNDER; "LONG LIVE AMERICA! DOWN WITH WILSON!" ITALIANS CRY; GERMAN ENVOYS TO HAVE POWER TO SIGN TREATY ON SPOT

## 23,089 TROOPS REACH HERE ON 6 TRANSPORTS

All Records Broken for One  
Day's Arrivals of Soldiers  
From Europe.

## LEVIATHAN MISSED MINE Big Ship Leaves Brest After 500 Rainbows Coal Her Be- cause of Strike.

If an airman looked down on the  
shores of the North River almost any  
time yesterday he could be pardoned  
for thinking that some blundering  
Brooklingian had kicked over a giant  
anthill and thereby had sent myriads  
of the little brown fellows scurrying  
up the banks. For before the day was  
done the largest number of troops that  
ever came into the port of New York  
in a single day—23,089 officers and  
men—had been landed at the river  
piers and by nightfall most of them  
were scattering toward Jersey and  
Long Island camps.

Dusk saw the greatest scramble  
ashore when the mightiest ship afloat,  
the Leviathan, was warped into her  
pier at the Port of Debarkation, Ho-  
boken, her decks, rails and rigging  
draped with 12,158 soldiers, not for-  
getting a crew and some civilians that  
brought the floating population of the  
big ship a couple of thousand notches  
higher on the census gauge.

The thanks of the Navy Department—  
and of a lot of mothers—should go up  
this morning that naval officers of the  
ability of Capt. Edward H. Durell, U. S.  
N., skipper of the Leviathan, and Lieut.  
Commander Harold Cunningham, U. S.  
N. R. P., her navigator, were directing  
things. For it was the superb seamanship  
of Skipper Durell—better known as  
"Boots"—that prevented the Leviathan  
from crashing into the battleship Mis-  
souri and perhaps other boats during a  
high wind in the crowded harbor of  
Brest, a catastrophe that would have  
played hell with running schedules, to  
say the least.

Narrow Escape for Big Ship.  
Also some mothers may give thanks  
for the sharp eyes of Lieut. Commander  
Cunningham, his alertness alone saving  
the Leviathan, with almost 14,000 souls  
aboard, from smashing into a big float-  
ing mine at 10:30 o'clock last Tuesday  
morning in longitude 54 west, latitude 43  
north, or as the Leviathan was moving  
along helmsmen for election south by east  
of the Grand Banks.

As it was the Leviathan, after Naviga-  
tor Cunningham had sighted the ob-  
ject and had given orders that caused  
the troopship to shy aside with whatever  
agility the giants could muster, missed  
the floating mine by less than ten yards.  
It is doubtful that if the ship had hit  
the mine squarely she would have sunk,  
but someone, or many someones, would  
have been killed or injured and the Le-  
viathan would have gone down by the  
head sufficiently to make it necessary  
to have her towed the rest of the way  
homeward.

The big ship got in at dusk last night,  
however, unscathed, making the sixth  
troopship to enter the port since morn-  
ing. The others were the Mt. Vernon  
with 5,712 troops aboard; the cruiser  
North Carolina, 1,594; the cruiser Mon-  
tana, 1,593; the Prinz Friedrich Wil-  
helm, 1,593; and La Touraine, with 394  
soldiers besides her other passengers.

Mine Sighted by the Mt. Vernon.  
The Mt. Vernon also sighted a mine  
on the way over and immediately sent  
a wireless warning to the Leviathan,  
about 400 miles behind the Mt. Vernon  
then, to be on the lookout. Immediately  
Capt. Durell of the Leviathan began to  
swing his vessel to a slightly more  
southerly course than he had intended.  
He never saw the mine which the Mt.  
Vernon had come upon. The mine the  
Leviathan brushed aside on Tuesday  
forenoon was slightly more than 100  
miles due south of the Mt. Vernon's  
mine, or too far away to be the same  
underwater maker.

The Rainbow troops aboard the  
Leviathan also had their share in get-  
ting the Leviathan under the wire last  
night. On the day before Good Friday  
it became known that among the  
troops on the giants that owing to a  
labor shortage at Brest the coaling of  
the ship would be held up twenty-four  
hours. The soldiers held count-  
down and suddenly they broke up their  
meeting with a yell.

"We'll coal the ship!" they shouted,  
and they did. More than 1,000 soldiers  
immediately volunteered to get the coal  
aboard, but only about 500 were needed.  
They started in on the day before Good  
Friday to the music of four brass bands.  
The bands had to work in relays, owing  
to human wind exhaustion, but the  
olive drab volunteer coal passers worked  
all Thursday night and Good Friday  
morning. The result was that the Levia-  
than was out of Brest harbor before  
Good Friday had ended, thus getting  
away twenty-four hours before she  
would have been able to fire the start-  
ing pistol if it were not for the doughboy  
volunteers.

With the exception of the casual units  
the Leviathan's human cargo consisted  
altogether of troops belonging to the

## 77th to Parade Tuesday, May 6, Up 5th Avenue

MAJOR-GEN. ROBERT ALEX-  
ANDER, commander of the  
Seventy-seventh Division, an-  
nounced yesterday at his head-  
quarters in the Biltmore Hotel  
that the division would parade in  
Fifth avenue, Tuesday, May 6,  
from Washington Arch to 110th  
street, starting at 10 o'clock in  
the morning. Each regiment  
will be headed by its band, and  
the division will march in mass  
formation. It is estimated the  
division will require forty-five  
minutes at the most to pass a  
given point, the arrangements  
for the parade having been made  
with a view to eliminating the  
tiresome waits.

Behind each regiment will  
come that unit's wounded in auto-  
mobiles, while heading the en-  
tire division will be a service flag  
of 2,692 gold stars, representing  
the men who were killed in action  
in the numerous sectors where  
the division fought. The stars  
will be grouped in the form of  
the Statue of Liberty, and will  
have an infantry platoon as an  
escort of honor.

## GERMANY FACES RAILWAY TIEUP

More Than 700 Trains Taken  
Off for Lack of Proper  
Rolling Stock.

## SOME LINES ARE IDLE

## Best of Equipment Surrendered Under Armistice, Re- mainder Wearing Out.

By KARL H. von WIEGAND,  
Staff Correspondent of The Sun.  
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BERLIN, April 25.—Germany is fac-  
ing a transportation crisis and paral-  
ysis as a result of shortage of loco-  
motives and the run down condition  
of all railroad rolling stock. In the  
last few days more than 700 trains  
have been taken off the roads, most  
of them passenger trains, so that to-  
day in all of Germany there are but  
two through passenger trains operat-  
ing, while local and accommodation  
trains have been cut to a minimum.  
The Württemberg, part of the Bavarian  
division, and the Frankfurt division,  
have announced the abandonment of  
all passenger traffic, and the Cassel  
division has cancelled seventy-two  
daily trains.

The recent and continued strikes  
are given as one reason for the rail-  
way crisis. In addition to the short-  
age of locomotives and the condition  
of all rolling stock. In answer to my  
request for information at the Rail-  
way Ministry to-day the operation and  
other department chiefs showed me  
reports from twenty-one divisions,  
which presented a dark picture of the  
railway future of Germany. These  
reports showed that on April 15 the  
eastern divisions had but ten days  
supply of coal, while the western di-  
visions had coal for only six days.

Germany's railroads have been badly  
crippled by the conditions of the ar-  
mistice, which compelled the delivery  
of 5,000 of her best locomotives, 10,000  
passenger cars and 140,000 freight  
cars to the Allies. Of the remaining  
locomotives some divisions have sent  
as high as 42 per cent. to the repair  
shops, while other divisions have sent  
50 per cent. of their available supply.

Inasmuch as the copper and brass  
were taken from the engines and re-  
placed by iron, the copper and brass  
being used for other war purposes,  
most of the locomotives have leaky  
joints, making it difficult to keep up  
steam and affecting their speed and  
their power to draw heavy trains.  
There has also been a lack of proper  
fuel for packing bearings, and the  
lubricants have been poor.

Beginning April 18 only 18 per cent.  
of the normal number of passenger  
trains have been running, which cut  
almost in half the service of the coun-  
try. Of the twenty through trains  
which usually run from Berlin to  
Frankfurt none is running now, and  
of the twenty Berlin-Cologne trains  
only one is operating. Americans try-  
ing to make the usual two hour run  
from Leipzig to Berlin are eighteen  
hours on route. The few trains run-  
ning are so crowded that persons  
stand for hours in line to get tickets  
and fairly fight to get aboard.

Elkhorn Arrested, Freed.

By the Associated Press.  
BENJAMIN, April 25.—Here, Elkhorn,  
formerly Chief of Police of Berlin, was  
arrested Thursday at Halberstadt, Prus-  
sian Saxony, but was liberated by work-  
men after a fight lasting three hours,  
according to advice received here.

## FOE'S COURIERS MET BY FRENCH AT VERSAILLES

Advance Guard of Berlin's  
Peace Delegates Reach  
Seat of Congress.

## TRAVEL IN SPECIAL TRAIN

American Correspondents Ask  
Right to Attend First Meet-  
ing of the Envoys.

By the Associated Press.  
BERLIN, April 25.—Prof. Walther M.  
A. Schuecking, one of the German  
delegates to the Peace Congress at  
Versailles, declared to-day that the  
powers of the German delegates would  
be sufficient to enable them to sign  
the peace treaty on the spot. Natu-  
rally, he added, the National Assembly  
must sanction the treaty.

Prof. Schuecking's statements were  
made in an interview with the Zeitung  
am Mittag. Continuing he said:  
"The importance of the delegation  
should be appreciated as an indication  
that the Imperial Government reckons  
on real negotiations. The contents of  
the latest Entente note permit the  
conclusion that our opponents are in  
principle inclined seriously to negotiate  
with us. I personally am optimistic  
enough to hope that French reports of  
the contents of the treaty are materi-  
ally inaccurate and that therefore an  
acceptable preliminary peace may be  
gained within the next few weeks  
even though special deliberations, due  
to the enormous number of extremely  
difficult problems, may be protracted  
for months."

"Sensible voices, especially from the  
Anglo-American camp, have recently  
pointed out, and rightly, that it is not  
with the present weak Germany that  
peace is to be concluded, but with a  
Germany which at the most within two  
or three decades will again be an im-  
portant factor in the world. I trust  
the healthy maturity of the ideas  
of the Entente peoples, who in the  
long run want to conclude peace with  
the German nation of 70,000,000, and  
who do not intend to support an in-  
tolerable imperialistic policy on the  
part of their Cabinets."

## ENEMY DELEGATES TO HAVE PRIVILEGES

Full Protection and Freedom  
of Movement to Be Accorded.

By the Associated Press.  
PARIS, April 25.—The first of the Ger-  
mans who are to participate in the Ver-  
sailles conference arrived here to-day  
in two parties. The first group, con-  
sisting of three official couriers, arrived  
early in the day, and the second, headed  
by their respective plenipotentiaries, were  
escorted to the Hotel des Rovers.  
The augmentation in numbers of the  
delegation above those anticipated  
has caused the necessity for additional  
quarters and the Hotel Vatel probably  
will be requisitioned for the telegraph-  
ers, newspaper correspondents and other  
attaches.

The arrival of Lersner and his party  
was so quietly arranged that few in  
Versailles outside the carefully selected  
force of hotel servants assigned to the  
rooms and to the serving of meals were  
aware even in the afternoon of their  
presence.  
"Plain clothes" type lounging at the  
front entrance to that wing of the Hotel  
des Rovers and companions under the  
windows of the rooms looking over  
Versailles Park were the only indica-  
tions of the character of the State guests.  
Protection and the avoidance of pos-  
sible unpleasant incidents, rather than  
restrictions, will be the purpose of such  
police measures as are taken, according  
to a statement to-day. The Germans  
will be allowed freedom of movement  
between their two hotels.

Necessary police precautions will be  
taken to prevent annoyance by curi-  
osity seekers or possible hostile persons  
in that part of the park adjoining the  
hotel where the Germans will take their  
walks and through which they pass to  
and from the Hotel Trianon, where the  
preliminary discussions with the as-  
sociated delegates will take place.

The German delegation will immedi-  
ately went to their rooms on arriving  
and breakfast served to them from  
the hotel kitchen by the hotel servants.  
This fact answered a question over which  
the French newspapers have been con-  
cerned—whether the Germans were  
expected to bring their own food to  
Versailles. It is now understood that  
they will have their own bills of fare on  
the same footing as the other peace  
delegations.

The German delegation will be al-  
lowed to use code in communicating  
with Germany and will have direct tele-  
graphic and telephonic connections. The  
Germans will also be allowed to use  
couriers, who will enjoy full diplomatic  
immunity.

## RUSSIAN REDS DENY MERGER.

Tchitcherine Says Soviets Have Not  
Allied With Germans.

## Munich Is Attacked by German Army; Many Die

GENEVA, April 25.—German  
Government troops are at-  
tacking Munich and violent fight-  
ing is going on, the losses being  
heavy on both sides, according  
to advices received here by the  
way of Basle.

The Government troops are  
said to be gaining ground  
against the Bavarian Reds.  
Munich is virtually isolated from  
the rest of Germany.

## HUNGARIAN RED ARMY IS ROUTED

Part of Soviet Force Surren-  
ders, Rest Flee Before  
Romanians.

By the Associated Press.  
BUDAPEST, April 25.—Part of the Hun-  
garian Communist army facing the  
Rumanians southeast of Budapest has  
surrendered and the rest is in flight,  
according to a Rumanian official state-  
ment received here. West of Buda-  
pest the Czechoslovaks have occu-  
pied Komorn, on the Danube, and  
Raab (Gyor).

Czechoslovak forces also have at-  
tacked the city of Waiizen, twenty  
miles northeast of Budapest, which is  
expected to fall soon. French troops  
are said to be aiding the Rumanians  
in their advance in eastern Hungary,  
according to advices received here  
from Vienna.

The Rumanian bureau here has issued  
a statement saying that after the visit  
of Gen. Franchet d'Esperey to Bucha-  
rest recently Rumanian troops were  
ordered again to take the offensive  
against Hungary, which had been sus-  
pended during the stay of Gen. Christian  
Jan Smuts at Budapest.

It is said the order provoked great en-  
thusiasm and that a number of Saxons  
officers and troops from Transylvania  
joined the Rumanian army, which in a  
rapid march beyond the old line of de-  
marcation occupied Grosswardein, cap-  
ital of the Province of Bihar. Hun-  
garian Red Guards fled from the city in  
disorder and large quantities of booty  
were captured by the Rumanians.

It is officially announced at Budapest  
that the Rumanians continue to advance  
toward the Theiss River and that the  
Hungarians have been forced to evacu-  
ate Dobosken, thirty-six miles northwest  
of Grosswardein.

Tens of thousands of people are leaving Buda-  
pest on foot and are carrying their bag-  
gage, as there are no trains or vehicles.  
Five thousand women at Budapest have  
met and protested against the Soviet  
Government and Bolshevism.

By the Associated Press.  
GENEVA, April 25.—The Czechoslovak  
forces continue to advance in the direc-  
tion of Budapest, according to advices  
from Innsbruck. The advices say it  
is reported that Bela Kun, head of the  
Soviet Government, is preparing for  
flight into Switzerland.

By the Associated Press.  
BERLIN, April 25 (delayed).—Hungary  
has hermetically closed all her borders  
in an effort to control the Rumanian in-  
vasion and prevent unfavorable news  
from escaping from the country. Re-  
ports from Budapest, therefore, are con-  
tradictory, but all indicate the situation  
is grave.

## SEVEN DIE IN JITNEY CRASH.

Woman and Girl the Victims.

Seven persons were killed and half a  
dozen injured last night when two  
passenger buses came into collision near  
the Knickerbocker road entrance to Camp  
Merritt at Taney, N. Y. The dead in-  
cluded Major Stanley A. Baldwin and Pri-  
vates Jeremiah Sinebers, Anthony Hauck  
and Timothy Marnell of the army. Be-  
sides these, a civilian, a woman believed  
to have been Mrs. Paul Becking, and a  
5-year-old girl, were killed.

One bus was occupied by about fifteen  
passengers going to the Fort Lee Ferry,  
while the other bus was returning to  
camp filled with soldiers. The drivers,  
Louis A. Martin of Englewood and  
Joseph Zenser of Taney Neck, were ar-  
raigned before Recorder Mann at Taney  
and held without bail to await the  
action of the Grand Jury.

## ROMAN CROWDS IN WILD PARADE CHEER PREMIER

Business at Standstill in  
Nation as Thousands  
Join Outbursts.

## U. S. OFFICER INSULTED Press Excoriates Wilson, Say- ing He Robs Italy and Helps Germany.

LONDON, April 25.—The Italian Em-  
bassy here announced this evening  
that it had received reports that shops  
were closed in most Italian towns and  
that business was at a standstill while  
crowds of demonstrators paraded,  
shouting:  
"Long live America! Down with  
Wilson!"

Italian residents of London took  
part in a demonstration before the  
Italian Embassy this afternoon to ex-  
press the sentiments of loyalty and  
solidarity of the Italians in England  
to their Government and country in the  
present crisis.

The demonstrators, preceded by  
flags and bands, marched to the em-  
bassy where, after an address by the  
president of the Italian Chamber of  
Commerce, a deputation was received  
by the Charge d'Affaires, who prom-  
ised that Premier Orlando would be  
apprised of the demonstration.

Answering the spokesman of the  
deputation the Charge d'Affaires said:  
"The Government of Italy, which is  
animated by the sincerest spirit of  
conciliation, will not suffer her rights  
to be trampled on, consecrated as they  
are by history and racial kinship and  
by the victory bought with the dearest  
blood of the nation. To do so would  
be to keep alive the old Italian irre-  
dentialism."

Premier Orlando's reply to President  
Wilson, which was printed in special  
edition of the Rome newspapers last  
evening, was soon in the hands of the  
excited populace, says a Central News  
despatch from Rome to-day. The  
reading of the Premier's statement  
evoked new outbursts of enthusiasm  
and processions were formed which  
marched through the streets, as on  
the previous night.

## ORLANDO CABINET BACKED BY NATION

Italian Press Urges Plea to  
American People.

By the Associated Press.  
PARIS, April 25.—An American of-  
ficer who arrived here to-day from  
Rome says the feeling against Amer-  
icans in Rome is very bitter. He as-  
serts that he was asked in Rome to  
leave cafes because the proprietors  
said Italian officers refused to eat in  
the same places with Americans.

Rome, April 25.—The situation in  
Paris has made a deep impression here  
and frequent demonstrations have been  
held to indicate the popular support  
of the Government in its actions at the  
Peace Conference. In the demonstra-  
tions last night the watchword appeared  
to be "Long live America! down with  
Wilson." This cry was heard several  
times.

Another demonstration, staged to  
show Premier Orlando that the country  
is backing his cabinet, has been ar-  
ranged for to-morrow in honor of the  
Premier, who has returned to Rome  
from Paris. The Acting Premier has  
given permission to all Government em-  
ployees to participate in the affair.

To-day the university students car-  
ried the Italian flag to the Foreign Of-  
fice where they cheered loudly for  
Baron Sonnino, who remains in Paris,  
but will leave for Rome to-morrow.

In one of the demonstrations yester-  
day a crowd passed before the American  
Embassy just as Ambassador Page came  
out for a walk. The demonstrators  
shouted "Viva America."

The Ambassador replied "Viva Italia."  
Virtually every newspaper in the Ital-  
ian capital devotes much editorial com-  
ment to the statement of Premier  
Orlando.

## Italians Move 14 Troop Divisions to Fiume; City's Civilians Flee, Reports U. S. Officer

PARIS, April 25.—An American officer, who left Fiume three days  
ago, and who has just arrived in Paris, says it was reported there  
that a total of fourteen divisions had been moved to Fiume by the  
Italians. He said the city was full of Italian soldiers, who were ar-  
riving constantly.

Virtually all the inhabitants of Fiume except Italians had left the  
city before the officer departed. Even many of the Italian civilians,  
the officer added, have gone.

## DANZIG WILL BE MADE FREE CITY

Independence Guaranteed by  
League, Wilson Tells  
Polish Premier.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Sun.  
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PARIS, April 25.—Announcement is  
made that the Polish question has  
been settled by making Danzig a free  
city, the independence of which will  
be guaranteed under the League of  
Nations. But virtually it will be part  
of Poland. This solution is considered  
by the whole Polish delegation as a  
personal triumph for Premier Paderewski  
and as justifying his visit to Paris.

Although the Poles say for publica-  
tion that the settlement is "acceptable  
but not satisfactory," actually they  
are pleased with it because it is so  
much better than the plan proposed  
when Premier Paderewski arrived in  
Paris. He received news of the de-  
cision yesterday afternoon from Presi-  
dent Wilson during a brief call he  
made upon the President. During the  
discussion the Polish Premier pointed  
out some difficulties but in the main  
expressed satisfaction.

## POLES HONOR COL. HOUSE.

The Poles are erecting in Warsaw a  
statue to Col. Edward M. House, who  
is a good friend of Premier Paderewski.  
It is recalled that for a long time the  
President's advisers believed it would  
be impossible to settle the Danzig ques-  
tion satisfactorily, as one side or the  
other would necessarily be left with a  
grievance. Once again the European  
theorists are not in accord with European  
facts. The solution announced creates  
an unprecedented situation which con-  
tains, it is feared, the germs of future  
trouble.

According to the terms of the de-  
cision, the province of East Prussia with  
its several millions of German popula-  
tion is separated from Germany but is  
left part of Germany politically, as it  
is inevitable that it will be spiritually.  
The main body of Germany is to be  
connected with the isolated province  
by a right of way arrangement across  
the intervening Polish corridor. The  
possibilities of trouble and friction cre-  
ated by such an arrangement are ob-  
vious.

Undoubtedly the German delegates  
will come to Versailles prepared to  
fight this decision to the limit upon the  
same ground that they base their op-  
position to the disposal of the Saar Val-  
ley—that it violates the right of self-  
determination. Nobody denies that the  
population of Danzig is predominantly  
German.

The decision likewise makes clear to  
Europeans the tenacity with which Presi-  
dent Wilson clings to the idea that the  
League of Nations really amounts to  
something, an idea that European  
statesmen discarded some time ago.  
What will be the value of the guaran-  
tee of the independence of Danzig by the  
League of Nations nobody knows, any  
more than it is known to what extent  
the German signature to the covenant of  
the league under such a state of affairs  
would be considered binding by Ger-  
many ten years hence.

In French circles this solution of the  
Danzig problem is considered infinitely  
better than that proposed before the  
arrival of Premier Paderewski in Paris,  
which was to internationalize the city,  
but it is believed by Frenchmen that to  
keep what she holds Poland must de-  
pend not on the League of Nations but  
on the strength of her good right arm  
and upon those of her natural friends,  
among whom France considers herself  
the foremost.

A situation which possibly may arise  
in the future is that Germany may try  
to recover Danzig when she feels strong  
enough to make the attempt. Poland of  
course would fight, and France would  
make Poland's cause her own because  
Poland is her counterpoise against Ger-  
many.

London Celebrates Anzac Day.  
London, April 25.—Anzac Day, the  
anniversary of the landing of the Allies  
on the Gallipoli Peninsula in 1915, was  
celebrated in London to-day by a great  
parade of Australian troops through the  
City and West End, where a squadron of  
the Australian Flying Corps carried out  
acrobatic overhead.

## League of Nations Put in Doubt by Wilson's Chal- lenge to Orlando.

## JAPAN WAITS OUTCOME

Admits It Cannot Agree to  
Principles of His Four-  
teen Points.

## PEACE PUT FURTHER OFF

Arrogance of Germans Ex-  
pected to Stiffen as Result  
of the Fiume Dispute.

By LAURENCE HILLS,  
Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

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PARIS, April 25.—Upon the Peace  
Conference, now shaken to its founda-  
tions, as well as upon the world at  
large the verdict which the people  
of Italy are called upon to deliver in  
the next few days on the Orlando-  
Wilson issue, will have an effect so  
profound as to be incalculable. Ab-  
solutely no one here, not even the  
most experienced diplomat, can fore-  
tell what is to happen here.

Although admitting President Wil-  
son's boldness, there are many who  
feel that he acted rashly and im-  
petuously and that he has committed  
the most colossal blunder in all diplo-  
matic history. On the other hand,  
there are those who maintain stoutly  
that he could have done nothing else  
once his policies had been directly  
challenged. These naturally include  
his close friends here who take it  
for granted that America will ap-  
plaud his act, however Europe, sat-  
urated with intrigue, may regard it.

## Other Powerful Reasons.

There have been some so-called  
crises here, but this is the real one  
and it is a Wilson crisis. The Presi-  
dent does not accept it at this time for  
many reasons outside of the Italian  
question, some of them even more  
powerful. So far he seems to have  
no fear of the result. He still  
believes that the manifestations  
which greeted him on his journey in  
Italy meant that the Italian people  
approved his policies even if they  
meant the denial of the Italian im-  
perialistic claims. This belief now  
is to be tested.

In the view of many diplomats here  
the President scarcely could recover  
from the blow that repudiation by  
the Italian people after his triumphal  
tour would inflict upon him. Such  
action would give encouragement to  
those to whom the President's poli-  
cies have been a nightmare ever since  
the conference began. Every claim-  
ant who has run afoul of the Wilsonian  
interpretation of the fourteen  
points awaits the verdict to shape his  
future plans.

## French Militarists Anxious.

Not the least of these is the French  
military party, which has suffered de-  
feat after defeat at the hands of the  
President and which will renew its  
demands with greater insistence if  
Premier Orlando wins, holding that  
the League of Nations and its prin-  
ciples shall no longer count in drawing  
up the treaty of peace. This is true  
despite the fact that the Germans  
are due here next Monday.

The Japanese also are awaiting the  
verdict. Developments to-day showed  
that they were adopting an attitude  
almost exactly the same as that of  
the Italians, insisting upon receiving  
by the treaty every right that Ger-  
many had in China and promising to  
return back Kiao-chow to the Chinese  
after the treaty is signed. They have  
come up against the fourteen points  
just as the Italians did, and even  
the Japanese themselves admitted to-  
day that after issuing such a state-  
ment the President could not grant  
their demands. If these demands are  
not granted they will certainly fol-  
low Italy if the Italian people sustain  
Premier Orlando in leaving the con-  
ference. Whether, if Italy should re-  
main, the Japanese will pull out alone  
is another question.

## Effect on the Germans.

As for the Germans, even the  
Americans admit that the conse-  
quences as regards the effects upon  
the Berlin delegation will be of the  
gravest character. Prepared as the  
German envoys are to dispute the ap-  
plication in the peace treaty of the  
fourteen points, they naturally will  
be stiffened to the point of arrogance  
should the Italians remain out of the  
conference.

There are pessimists who go so far  
as to say that immediate peace is  
now a dream. Careful investigation  
among many different national groups  
here seems almost to indicate that  
this is true, even though the treaty